Annual Report on the Working of the Backward Class Department 1935-36

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING ON THE BACKWARD CLASS DEPARTMENT FOR 1935-1936.

No. B. C. 1124 of 1936.

From

D. SYMINGTON, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 28th October 1936.

Subject.—Report on the working of the Backward Class Department for the year 1935-36.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the work of the Backward Class Branch of this Department, for the year ending 31st March 1936.

Charge.

2. The charge of the Backward Class Officer was held by me throughout the year except the last six days, when I was on leave and Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A., Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar, acted in my place.

The charge of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, was held by Mr. S. Benjamin, B.A., LL.B., throughout the year. Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A., held charge of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar, throughout the year, except for the period during which he acted as Backward Class Officer, Mr. G. B. Shitole, the Office Superintendent of this office acted as Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar, for that period. The post of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, Bijapur, was held throughout the year by Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar, except for a period of leave on medical certificate from October 23rd, 1935, to February 29th, 1936, during which period Mr. G. B. Shitole, the Office Superintendent of this office, acted in his place.

Classification of Backward Classes.

3. The list of Backward Classes classified as "Scheduled classes", "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" and "Other Backward Classes" issued by Government under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9330, dated the 3rd December 1934, remained in force during the year. It is printed as Appendix 1 to this report.

Primary Education of Scheduled Classes.

4. Information regarding the number of scheduled class children and teachers was obtained from Local Authorities in the Presidency for the year ending March 31st, 1935, in accordance with paragraph 23 of the report of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee of 1930. A summary of the information is given below :—

	Excluding Bombay Municipal Schools.		Including Bombay Municipal Schools.	
	1933–34.	1934–35.	1933–34.	1934–35.
1. *Number of scheduled class pupils.*				
(*i*) Attending common schools ..	44,058	46,130	50,689	53,806
(*ii*) Attending special schools ..	15,378	15,135	15,378	15,135
(*iii*) Attending all schools ..	59,436	61,265	66,067	68,941
2. *Number of scheduled class teachers.*				
(*i*) In common schools	318	393	441	520
(*ii*) In special schools	402	390	402	390
(*iii*) In all schools	720	783	843	910
3. Number of separate scheduled class schools	375	372	375	372

N.B.—The above figures are *exclusive* of Government schools.

The above figures show that steady progress is being maintained. There has been an increase of 3,117 in the number of scheduled class children attending common schools, while the number of children attending special schools has gone down by 243. So also, there has been a rise of 79 scheduled class teachers working in common schools, while there has been a decrease of 12 teachers working in special schools. During the year 1934–35 there has been a very small decrease in the

number of separate scheduled class schools. Further efforts are required in pressing on Government's policy of the gradual abolition of separate schools. The progress hitherto made in this respect since the Starte Committee reported has been considerable, the number of separate schools, having fallen from 528 in 1931–32 to 372 in 1934–35. The fact that this has not resulted in any decrease in the number of scheduled class children attending primary schools—indeed rather the reverse—proves the inherent soundness of the policy and shows that further progress in this direction can safely be attempted. The social value of the common school and common seating in class cannot be overestimated.

In many villages where scheduled class pupils could not get admission to schools as they were held in Hindu temples, the schools have been shifted to other buildings in order to remove this objection. The Educational Department insists on a steady reduction of instances of this sort.

The Backward Class District Committee, Sholapur, is to be congratulated on its opening of six primary night schools during the year in different localities of Sholapur city for adults belonging to the scheduled classes. Five of these schools are accommodated in Municipal school buildings, and the sixth in the Laxmi Mill Chawl. The Municipal Borough, Sholapur, pays a monthly grant of Rs. 25 for each school. These schools are supervised by the District Backward Class Committee.

Differential Treatment of Scheduled Class Children in Schools.

5. A certain number of cases of opposition of the advanced classes to the enforcement of Government's orders regarding the admission and seating of scheduled class children in common schools were brought to the notice of this Department. Representations made in the proper quarter usually resulted in the matter being set right. A great majority of School Boards are genuinely interested in carrying out this reform, but one or two instances have occurred of an apathetic and defeatist attitude on the part of a Board. Resistance to Government's orders appears to be noticeably of more common occurrence in Gujarat than elewhere in the Presidency. Government have accordingly approved of the creation of a post of Special Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for Backward Classes to be attached to the establishment of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division. It is to be hoped that funds for the creation of the post will be available next year.

Secondary College and Technical Education.

6. Exemptions from payment of room rent in the Government Hostels for all backward class pupils when certified by the Head Masters of the schools concerned to be poor continued to be given.

All poor backward class pupils are also admitted free in Government secondary schools.

. This Department in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction or the Educational Inspector granted monetary help to deserving Backward Class pupils studying in secondary schools and colleges, in the shape of special scholarships, hostel stipends, and lump sums for the payment of examination fees and the purchase of books. The total sum thus expended amounted to Rs. 1,123. These payments are of course entirely distinct from the special scholarships awarded by the Educational Department. They are only made in carefully selected cases of genuine need.

It was observed during the year that the number of freestudentships awarded to backward class college students was deficient. The matter is under correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction.

7. Help was given to deserving backward class students undergoing various types of technical training to the extent of Rs. 517 by way of scholarships; and a scheduled class girl was given a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem to undergo a nursing course at Belgaum Civil Hospital. This scholarship will be continued for the complete course.

Admissions of Backward Class Teachers in Training Colleges.

8. The information in the subjoined statement shows the progress so far achieved in this respect:—

Serial No.	Division.	Total number of teachers admitted in Training Colleges.	Total number of backward class teachers admitted.	Total number of scheduled class teachers admitted (included in preceding column).
1	Nothern Division ..	117	17 or 14·5 per cent.	8
2	Bombay Division ..	38	7 or 18·4 per cent.	4
3	Central Division ..	522	79 or 15·1 per cent.	52
4	Southern Division ..	101	21 or 20·7 per cent.	11

The position is satisfactory.

Depressed Class Hostels.

9. The Government Hostel for depressed class boys, Poona, continued to do good work during the year. Boys from all Marathi speaking districts in the Presidency are given the benefit of this Hostel.

During the year under report 15 privately managed depressed class hostels in various districts of the Presidency were paid grants-in-aid from Government funds as shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of the Hostel.	Grants paid in 1935-36. Rs. a. p.
1	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Ahmedabad	2,900 0 0
2	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Thana ..	2,520 0 0
3	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Dharwar .	1,800 0 0
4	Karnatak Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum ..	320 0 0
5	Boarding house for Parwari Boys, Mahad	210 0 0
6	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara ..	830 0 0
7	Bahishkrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Sholapur ..	600 0 0
8	Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel, Bombay	450 0 0
9	Asprushyodharak Boarding House, Chalisgaon ..	110 0 0
10	Shri Chokha Mela Boarding House, Jalgaon ..	42 0 0
11	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Depressed Class Hostel, Nasik.	300 0 0
12	Poona Seva Sadan Depressed Class Hostel, Poona ..	450 0 0
	New Hostels.	
13	Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Manmad ..	50 0 0
14	Union Boarding House, Poona	100 0 0
15	Kakkaya Samaj Boarding, Nipani	50 0 0
	Total ..	10,732 0 0

Government have recently sanctioned the opening of a Hostel for Katkari boys at Wada village, District Thana.

Recruitment to Public Services.

10. Recruitment of members of the scheduled classes as menials, and of the backward (including scheduled) classes as clerks and talatis, in Government service is in progress in accordance with Government orders. 6·6 per cent. of menials excluding hospital attendants in the Presidency were members of the scheduled classes at the beginning of the year. The figures for the end of the year have not yet been compiled, but there has been an increase. Statistics regarding clerks and talatis also are not yet available.

With a view to facilitate the recruitment of backward classes in public service, registers of candidates seeking employment in Government service have been maintained in the office of the Backward Class Officer, and the Assistant Backward Class Officers, as already stated in previous reports. The names of candidates are supplied to recruiting officers on request; but it is to be noted that this does not absolve officers from the duty of themselves enquiring for scheduled class candidates to fill their quotas of scheduled class recruits.

The following statement shows how many positions were secured in various Government offices through this department during the year :—

Qualifications.	Backward classes.	Scheduled classes.	Total.
Matriculation	13	10	23
Vernacular School Final	9	10	19
Non-qualified	2	36	38
	24	56	80

Two scheduled class candidates were sent up by the Backward Class Officer to the Selection Committee for the Police Training School, Nasik, but were not selected.

Training of Backward Class candidates in office procedure.

11. During the year under report 3 backward class candidates were taken on in this department for training in general office routine on a scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem each. This training has proved very useful to backward class candidates, and all of those so trained are now in the employ of Government in various departments.

Experiments in housing-sites.

12. In last year's report the development of housing-sites for members of the backward classes was mentioned in the following places :—Dharwar (4 sites), Hubli (2 sites), Indi in Bijapur District, Gondegaon in Nasik District, Hotgi in Sholapur District, and Kathlal in Kaira District. During the year under report progress was continued in disposing of plots in such of the above sites as were not already fully developed. In addition steps were taken to provide new sites in the following cases :—

(*i*) Two acres and 27 gunthas of land have been acquired at Jalgaon for housing the backward classes. Demarcation of plots, etc., is in progress.

(*ii*) In Varkheda, taluka Dhulia, West Khandesh, it was noticed that the houses of the Bhils were so situated as to be almost inaccessible during the monsoon. Therefore another site in exchange for the land already owned by them was secured.

(*iii*) Dharwar District :—C. T. S. No. 643/6 of Gadag town was reserved for tanning purposes for the Dhors. As the Municipality objected to its being used for tanning purposes the land has been used as a housing site for the Dhors. The area has been divided into plots and assigned to individual holders.

(*iv*) A site is being developed in Bijapur consisting of 60 plots. Eight plots have already been sold to members of the scheduled classes. Two plots have been used for 2 model semi-detached houses built from the funds placed at the disposal of the Collector for the village improvement scheme. These houses have been given to two Mahars free of cost.

(*v*) *Sholapur.*—

(*a*) *Housing of Mahars in Budhwar Peth of Sholapur City.*—The portion of City Survey No. 8755 between the Jain Boarding and the Barsi Road has been laid out into twenty-five building plots by the Municipal Borough and reserved for the members of the scheduled classes living on the site at present. The layout has been approved by the General Board of the Municipality and further action in the matter will soon be taken.

(*b*) *Housing of Mangs and Mochis in Begum Peth of Sholapur City.*—The Mangs and Mochis living near Begum Peth Beef Market having been dishoused in the town planning scheme, final plot No. 44 measuring three acres has been reserved for their housing. The layout for this area has been prepared by the Consulting Surveyor to Government. The plots on this site are now proposed to be sold to scheduled class people at a concession rate of Rs. 75 per plot of 1,600 square feet, against the proper value of Rs. 200 per plot.

(*c*) Municipal land measuring 3 acres and 5·4 gunthas near Tirbegaon had been leased to scheduled class people who are living in very small plots numbering 120 approximately. To relieve congestion the Municipality has proposed to replan this area in plots 30′ × 40′ and to sell them to the scheduled class people on easy instalments.

(*d*) The Municipal Borough, Sholapur City, has acquired a portion of Mr. Mitragotri's land at a cost of Rs. 2,500 which has been divided into 20 plots. These plots have been leased out to the scheduled class people living in the locality.

(*e*) *Maharwada in Budhwar Peth, Sholapur City.*—This locality was insanitary and congested. The site was therefore included in the town planning scheme No. 2 which has been recently sanctioned by Government under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5822, dated 23rd March 1936. In the scheme the whole area is properly laid out on sanitary lines and open spaces, play grounds, etc., have been provided. While reconstituting the plots, the additional area included in the plots has been granted free of cost to all the holders.

Lands for cultivation.

13. Applications for land for cultivation from the backward class persons were forwarded to the Collectors concerned.

Water facilities.

14. (*i*) Government under their Resolution, General Department, No. 453/33, dated April 3rd, 1935, decided to make an annual provision

of Rs. 10,000 for a period of 3 years, for the construction of wells in scheduled class localities where no common wells were near at hand, and where the need was specially acute, and to allot it by turns each year to one of the three divisions of the Presidency. Accordingly an allotment of Rs. 10,000 was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Northern Division, during the year 1935-36 which was distributed by him among the District Local Boards of that division, in consultation with the Collectors of the Districts concerned and the Backward Class Officer.

(*ii*) Notice boards have been or are being erected at all public wells by local bodies as directed by Government under their Resolution, General Department, No. 4770, dated March 4th, 1935.

(*iii*) Progress in breaking down the prejudice of Hindus regarding the use of public wells by the depressed classes has unfortunately been practically nil. This aspect of the movement for raising the status of the scheduled classes is the least encouraging of all. Government have repeatedly affirmed the rights of the " Untouchables " in this matter, and are prepared to support them in their exercise of these rights. But immunity from boycott and minor harassment is something which no Government can confer, and these are the favourite weapons employed by the caste Hindu to keep the Mahar in his place. For a remedy for this cruel disability it seems that the community must pin its hopes on the gradual education of public opinion.

Miscellaneous Grievances of the Backward Classes.

15. The department received a number of miscellaneous applications and complaints. The following are a few selected instances :—

(*i*) Cases of scheduled class passengers being refused seats in motor buses were brought to the notice of the Police authorities. Prosecution or suspension of license were the usual penalties.

If all instances of this abuse are strictly dealt with there should be little difficulty in rooting it out altogether.

(*ii*) Defects existing in the Bombay Municipal Chawls for the scheduled classes in respect of latrines, unhealthy accommodation, or unsatisfactory bathing and washing places were brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, who immediately rectified the defects where possible.

(*iii*) At Kurla it was noticed that for want of a platform and a gutter round two taps provided for the Mahars in their wada, water accumulated and the site became a breeding place for mosquitoes. The Kurla Municipality was requested to construct a pakka platform and a gutter at the above place, which was done.

The same Municipality also provided bath-rooms for the sweepers' quarters on request by this Department.

(*iv*) Applications received from certain scheduled class persons regarding alleged non-payment of "Aya" were forwarded to the Revenue Authorities concerned and settled.

(*v*) At Alibag the scheduled class people were not allowed to enter the public vegetable, mutton, and fish markets. They were required to stand outside, and the articles of their purchase were thrown out to them. The matter was brought to the notice of the Collector who has asked the Municipality to take immediate steps to redress the grievance. The Municipality has appointed a sub-committee for framing the market by-laws with a view to insert a rule therein to make the markets accessible to persons of all castes and creeds.

(*vi*) In the village Girl School at Shedbal, district Belgaum, it was observed that the scheduled class mistress of the school was transferred on the ground of her "untouchability". On a strong representation made by this Department through the Collector, the School Board agreed to retransfer her to Shedbal, but the mistress was then unwilling to go there, and hence the matter was dropped. However the villagers were warned by the School board authorities that such opposition would not be tolerated in future.

General.

16. (*a*) Under the Bombay Devadasis Protection Act of 1934, the performance of any ceremony intended to dedicate, or having the effect of dedicating a woman as a devadasi has been declared unlawful. These unfortunate girls are usually members of the backward classes.

I am glad to record that the non-official district Backward Class Committees in Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum districts are interesting themselves in the institution of prosecutions under the Act.

(*b*) This Department is interested to hear cases of the breach of this Act; and if such are reported will take the matter up with the proper authorities.

(*c*) Every opportunity is taken by members of this department to impart advice to backward class people to give up eating carrion and other dirty habits, to avoid drunkenness and to abolish early marriages, etc.

The Backward Class Board.

17. The Backward Class Board formed under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated June 26th, 1934, for a period of two years continued to work throughout the year under report.

During the year 1935-36 three sessions of the backward class board were held. The subject discussed in the meetings are given in Appendix II.

Finance.

18. The expenditure incurred by the Backward Class Department under the Budget head "37, Miscellaneous Departments, Transferred" for 1935-36 was as below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of officers	4,023	0	0
Pay of establishment	4,902	0	0
Allowances and Honoraria	3,208	0	0
Contingencies	5,064	0	0
Scholarships	7,415	10	0
Grants in aid to Depressed Class Hostels ..	10,732	0	0
	35,344	10	0

Allowances and Honoraria include the cost of travelling allowances paid to members of the Backward Class Board, Scholarships include the expenditure on account of Hostel stipends paid to scheduled class pupils in the Government Hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona, and contingencies include the amount spent on experiments on housing sites for backward classes.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. SYMINGTON,

Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

APPENDIX I.

Backward Classes.

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
1. Asodi.	1. Advichincher (Section of No. 19).	1. Alitkar.
2. Bakad (except in Sind).	2. Barda.	2. Bahurupi.
3. Bhambi.	3. Bavacha.	3. Bajania.
4. Bhangi.	4. Bhil (except in Sind).	4. Balsantoshi.
5. Chakrawadya - Dasar (except in Sind).	5. Chodhra.	5. Bandi.
6. Chalvadi (except in Sind).	6. Dhanka.	6. Battal.
7. Chambhar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 35 and 38).	7. Dhodia.	7. Bava.
8. Chena-Desaru (except in Sind).	8. Dubla.	8. Bazigar.
9. Chuhar (same as No. 10).	9. Gamit (same as No. 10).	9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
10. Chuhra (same as No. 9).	10. Gamta (same as No. 9).	10. Beldar.
11. Dakaleru.	11. Gond.	11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
12. Dhed.	12. Kathodi (same as No. 13).	12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 38, 123, 128).
13. Dhegu-Megu.	13. Katkari (same as No. 12).	13. Bhand.
14. Dhor.	14. Konkna.	14. Bharadi.
15. Garode.	15. Koli Mahadev.	15. Bhavaiya.
16. Halleer (except in Sind).	16. Mavchi.	16. Bhavin.
17. Halsar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 18 and 20).	17. Naikda (same as No. 18).	17. Bhil (in Sind).
18. Halsar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 20).	18. Nayak (same as No. 17).	18. Bhisti.
19. Holaya (except in Sind).	19. Pardhi.	19. Bhute.
20. Hulsavar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 18).	20. Phanse Pardhi (same as No. 1 and Section of No. 19).	20. Budbudki.
21. Khalpa.	21. Patelia.	21. Burud.
22. Kolcha (same as No. 23)	22. Pomla.	22. Chambhar (in Sind).
23. Kolgha (same as No. 22)	23. Powara.	23. Chamtha.
24. Koli Dhor.	24. Rathawa.	24. Chandlagara.
25. Kotegar (in North Kanara).	25. Tadvi Bhil.	25. Charan.
26. Lingader.	26. Thakur.	26. Chhapparband.
27. Madig (except in Sind) (same as No. 29).	27. Valvai.	27. Chhara (same as Nos. 58, 59 and 111).
28. Mahar.	28. Varli.	28. Chitrakathi.
29. Mang (same as No. 27).	29. Vasava.	29. Dasa.
30. Mangarudi.		29. (a) Dabgars (in Gujarat).
31. Meghval (same as No. 32).		30. Davari.
32. Menghwar (same as No. 31).		31. Depala.
33. Mini Madig (except in Sind).		32. Dholi.
34. Mochi (except in Gujarat and Sind).		33. Dombari.
35. Mochigar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 38).		34. Futgudi.
		35. Gabit.
		36. Gandhrap.
		37. Garudi (same as No. 87).
		38. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 123 and 128).
		39. Ghisadi.
		40. Golla.
		41. Gondhali.
		42. Gopal.
		43. Halepaik.
		44. Helav.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Scheduled classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
36. Mukri (except in Sind).		45. Jagaria (in Sind).
37. Nadia.		46. Jagiasi (in Sind).
38. Samagar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 35).		47. Jajuk (in Sind).
39. Shenva (same as No. 43).		48. Jatia.
40. Shikari (Sweeper) (in Sind).		49. Jatigar.
41. Shingdav (except in Sind) (same as No. 42).		50. Javeri (same as No. 53).
42. Shingadya (except in Sind) (same as No. 41).		51. Jogi.
43. Shindhava (same as No. 39).		52. Jogtin.
44. Sochi (except in Sind).		53. Johari (same as No. 50).
45. Thori (in Sind).		54. Joshi.
46. Timali.		55. Kolhar.
47. Turi.		56. Kaikadi.
48. Vankar.		57. Kammi.
49. Vitholia.		58. Kanjari (same as Nos. 27, 59 and 111).
		59. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 111).
		60. Kapdi.
		61. Katabu (same as No. 65).
		62. Kattai.
		63. Khati (in Sind).
		64. Khavas.
		65. Kiliket (same as No. 61).
		66. Khelkari (same as No. 67).
		67. Kolhati (same as No. 66).
		68. Koli (in Sind).
		69. Koli-Malhar.
		70. Koli-Suryavanshi.
		71. Kongadi.
		72. Korava (section of 56).
		73. Korcha (section of No. 56).
		74. Kori (in Sind).
		75. Kotwal (same as No. 76).
		76. Kotwalia (same as No. 75).
		77. Kucchria (in Sind).
		78. Kunchi Korava (section of No. 56).
		79. Lamani.
		80. Mairal.
		81. Manbhav.
		82. Mangela.
		83. Me.
		84. Miana (Muhammadans).
		85. Mochi (in Gujarat and Sind).

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Scheduled classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		86. Mochigar (in Sind).
		87. Modikar (same as No. 37).
		88. Naikmakkalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 89, 124 and 136).
		89. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9 11, 88, 124 and 136).
		90. Namdhari (same as No. 91).
		91. Namdhari-paik (same as No. 90).
		92. Nandiwale.
		93. Nat.
		94. Nath.
		95. Od.
		96. Padharia.
		97. Padiar.
		98. Pangul.
		99. Patharvat.
		100. Patradavaru.
		101. Phudgi.
		102. Rachevar.
		103. Raikari.
		104. Ramoshi.
		105. Ravalia.
		106. Sahadev Joshi.
		107. Salat.
		108. Samagar (in Sind).
		109. Sangar.
		110. Sanjogi.
		111. Sansai (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 59).
		112. Sanyasi (in Sind).
		113. Sarania.
		114. Sarodi.
		115. Sarvade.
		116. Shikari (except in Sind).
		117. Shikligar.
		118. Sochi (in Sind).
		119. Sudgadsidhar.
		120. Suler.
		121. Suppaling.
		122. Suthria (in Sind).
		123. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 38, 128).
		124. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 136).
		125. Thakar.
		126. Tirgar.
		127. Tirmali.
		128. Uchalia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 123).
		129. Udasi (in Sind).
		130. Vaddar.

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

Scheduled classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		131. Vadi. 132. Vaghri. 133. Vaidu. 134. Vaiti. 135. Valhar. 136. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 124). 137. Vanjari. 138. Vasudev. 139. Vir. 140. Wansfoda.

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APPENDIX II.

Subjects discussed by the Backward Class Board.

Serial No.	Date.	Subject discussed.
1	25th and 26th June 1935	A review of the position regarding the admissions of backward class teachers to Training Institutions, in various divisions, for the year 1933–34 and 1934–35.
2	Do. do. ..	Revisions of the percentage admissions to the primary teachers training institutions from advanced, intermediate and backward classes for Central Division.
3	5th and 6th November 1935 ..	Recruitment of backward classes as primary school teachers under local authorities.
4	Do. do. ..	Admission of teachers from backward classes to training institutions.
5	Do. do. ..	Progress in the primary education of scheduled classes in Bombay Division, for the year 1934–35.
6	Do. do. ..	Providing watandar mahars with a list of their duties and regarding the exaction of forced labour from village servants.
7	5th and 6th February 1936 ..	Progress in the primary education of the scheduled classes in the Presidency during the year 1934–35.
8	Do. do. ..	Representation from the District Backward Class Committee, Sholapur.
9	Do. do. ..	Special grants for the scheduled classes out of provincial revenues and the Jubilee fund for the purposes of sinking new wells, housing sanitation, and medical relief.
10	Do. do. ..	Inferior village servants belonging to the scheduled classes and their conditions of service.

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